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From SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, to SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1759.

The IDLER. No. 84.

SIR,

I SUPPOSE you have forgotten that many weeks ago I promiſed to ſend you an account of my Companions at the Wells. You would not deny me a place among the moſt faithful Votaries of Idleneſs, if you knew how often I have recollected my Engagement, and contented myſelf to delay the Performance for ſome Reaſon which I durſt not examine becauſe I knew it to be falſe, how often I have ſat down to write and rejoiced at Interruption, and how often I have praiſed the Dignity of Reſolution, determined at Night to write in the Morning, and referred it in the Morning to the quiet Hours of Night.

I have at laſt begun what I have long wiſhed at an end, and find it more eaſy than I expected to continue my Narration.

Our Aſſembly could boaſt no ſuch Conſtellation of Intellects as Clarendon's Band of Aſſociates. We had among us no Selden, Falkland, or Waller, but we had Men not leſs important in their own Eyes, though leſs diſtinguiſhed by the Publick; and many a time have we lamented the Partiality of Mankind, and agreed that Men of the deepeſt Enquiry ſometimes let their Diſcoveries die away in ſilence, that the moſt comprehenſive Obſervers have ſeldom Opportunities of imparting their Schemes, and that modeſt Merit paſſes in the Croud unknown and unheeded.

One of the greateſt Men of the Society was *Sim Scruple*, who lives in a continual equipoiſe of Doubt, and is a conſtant Enemy to Confidence and Dogmatiſm. *Sim's* favourite topick of Converſation, is the Narrowneſs of the human Mind, the Fallaciouſneſs of our Senſes, the Prevalence of early Prejudice, and the Uncertainty of Appearances. *Sim* has many Doubts about the Nature of Death, and is ſometimes inclined to believe that Senſation may ſurvive Motion, and that a dead Man may feel though he cannot ſtir. He has ſometimes hinted that Man might perhaps have been naturally a Quadruped, and thinks it would be very proper that at the Foundling Hoſpital ſome Children ſhould be incloſed in an Apartment in which the Nurſes ſhould be obliged to walk half upon four and half upon two, that the Younglings being bred without the Prejudice of Example, might have no other Guide than Nature, and might at laſt come forth into the World as Genius ſhould direct, erect or prone, upon two legs or upon four.

The next in Dignity of Mien and Fluency of Talk, was *Dick Wormwood*, whoſe ſole Delight is to find every thing wrong. *Dick* never enters a Room but he ſhews that the Door and the Chimney are ill-placed. He never walks into the Fields but he finds Ground plowed which is fitter for Paſture. He is always an Enemy to the preſent Faſhion. He holds that all the Beauty and Virtue of Women will ſoon be deſtroyed by the Uſe of Tea. He always triumphs when he talks on the preſent Syſtem of Education, and tells us with great Vehemence, that we are learning Words when we ſhould learn Things. He is of Opinion that we ſuck in Errors at the Nurſe's Breaſt, and thinks it extremely ridiculous that Children ſhould be taught to uſe the right Hand rather than the left.

Bob Sturdy conſiders it as a Point of Honour to ſay again what he has once ſaid, and wonders how any Man that has been known to alter his Opinion, can look his Neighbours in the Face. *Bob* is the moſt formidable Diſputant of the whole Company; for without troubling himſelf to ſearch for Reaſons, he tires his Antagoniſt with repeated Affirmations. When *Bob* has been attacked for an Hour with all the Powers of Eloquence and Reaſon, and his Poſition appears to all but himſelf utterly untenable, he always cloſes the Debate with his firſt Declaration, introduced by a ſtout Preface of contemptuous Civility. All this is very judicious; you may talk, Sir, as you pleaſe; but I will ſtill ſay what I ſaid at firſt. *Bob* deals much in Univerſals, which he has now obliged us to let paſs without Limitation. He lives on an Annuity, and holds, that *there are as many Thieves as Traders*; but he is of Loyalty unſhaken, and always maintains, that *he who ſees a Jacobite ſees a Raſcal.*

Phil Gentle is an Enemy to the Rudeneſs of Contradiction, and the Turbulence of Debate. *Phil* has no Notions of his own, and therefore willingly catches from the laſt Speaker ſuch as he ſhall drop. This Flexibility of Ignorance is eaſily accommodated to any Tenet; his only Difficulty is when the Diſputants grow zealous, how to be of two contrary Opinions at once. If no Appeal is made to his Judgment, he has the Art of diſtributing his Attention and his Smiles in ſuch a Manner, that each thinks him of his own Party; but if he is obliged to ſpeak, he then obſerves, that the Queſtion is difficult; that he never received ſo much Pleaſure from a Debate before; that neither of the Controvertiſts could have found his Match in any other Company; that Mr. *Wormwood's* Aſſertion is very well ſupported, and yet there is great Force in what Mr. *Scruple* advanced againſt it. By this indefinite Declaration, both are commonly ſatisfied; for he that has prevailed is in good Humour, and he that has felt his own Weakneſs is very glad to have eſcaped ſo well.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

ROBIN SPRITELY.

In the laſt Idler, *the ninth Line from the Bottom of the third Column*, for there can be Argument, *read*, for there can be no Argument.

POLLY M'CLAIR. *A new* SONG.

I.

BREATHE gently, ye Breezes, around,
Whilſt Corydon tenderly ſings,
And bear the heart-dictated ſound,
Ye Zephyrs, away on your wings:
He calls you to witneſs, ye groves,
The paſſion he feels for his Fair,
With what adoration he loves,
The beautiful Polly M'Clair.

II.

The roſes that bloom on her cheek,
The lillies that tincture her ſkin,
But faintly endeavour to ſpeak
The excellence ſettled within;
The Loves that inhabit her eyes,
The Graces poſſeſſing her air,
Are only perfections that riſe,
Unconſcious, to Polly M'Clair.

III.

More charms in her perſon we find,
Than mortal e'er claſp'd in his arms;
Yet thoſe, when compar'd to her mind,
Will prove but the leaſt of her charms;
The Virtues have there plac'd their throne,
And ſhine with more elegance there,
With a luſtre exceeding their own,
From the manner of Polly M'Clair.

IV.

Ye gales, waft my ſentiments o'er,
My artleſs complaining convey;
Oh! tell her how much I adore,
And tell her how much I would ſay;
How always I, languiſhing, ſigh,
And waſte my whole time in deſpair,
And how I'm contented to die
For the beautiful Polly M'Clair.

Monday, November 12.

Amſterdam, November 2.

THE King of France having been obliged to ſuſpend his payments as to what concerns ſome branches of the public funds, is a circumſtance by ſo much the more alarming to us, as we are apprehenſive that ſo violent and unexpected a blow muſt inevitably bring on in a ſhort time ſome further reductions in the other parts of the finances of that kingdom.

If ſuch an apprehenſion ſhould in reality have taken place, the loſſes which our Republic muſt have ſuſtained would have been immenſe: ſeeing that notwithſtanding the violences committed by Lewis XIV. in the latter years of his reign concerning the public funds, and the many perfidious acts occaſioned by the fall of the ſyſtem, our Merchants and Annuitants, drawn in by the allurements of gain, have again contracted ſo great a confidence for the funds created by France ſince that time, that there is hardly one, in which we are not concerned for very conſiderable ſums: but the States-General have happily juſt received on that head, by the means of their Ambaſſador in France, ſome eclairciſſements which have been ſecretly communicated to the chief of our Merchants, and which have cauſed our fears to ſubſide.

Theſe advices ſay, that the King's finances were found to be ſo much exhauſted, that the Comptroller-General had been obliged to have recourſe to the ſuſpenſion of the different payments and reimburſements of the public funds, in order to provide for the more urgent neceſſities, which the cloſe of the preſent campaign does inevitably require: but that as the King's treaſure was ſo reduced that it was impoſſible to continue the war, they had found themſelves under a neceſſity of making ſuch propoſals of Peace to the King of Great Britain, as they had no doubt would be accepted: and that the Engliſh Miniſtry had even found them ſo reaſonable, that they had expreſſly promiſed to open a congreſs before the end of the year, for concluding a definitive Treaty of Peace. That they were therefore in hopes the campaign which was now concluding would be the laſt; and that the Miniſtry of France, by the reſtoration of Peace, would be enabled to maintain the credit of the State, and to fulfil the engagements they had made, without being obliged to proceed upon new reductions.

Time will inform us whether theſe advices are well grounded or not. But they poſitively aſſure us we may depend upon their authenticity, as they come from the fountain-head.

SCOTLAND.

Perth, Oct. 30. The Heretors of the county of Perth having met this day, did recommend to Lord John Murray, their Repreſentative in Parliament, to uſe his utmoſt endeavour to prevent the continuance of the prohibition on diſtilling ſpirits from barley.

Edinburgh, Nov. 3. The battalion of Highlanders to be forthwith raiſed under the command of Staats Long Morris, Eſq; and in which his Grace the Duke of Gordon is to have the command of a company, is to conſiſt of 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 7 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 9 Enſigns, 36 Serjeants, 36 Corporals, 18 Drums, and 900 private men, and is now on the full pay for Officers and Men. The Officers to have rank in the army, and half-pay, whenever his Majeſty ſhall think proper to reduce the corps. Mr. Morris has the appointment of the Officers.

Edinburgh, Nov. 5. By a letter from Sutherland we are informed, that the recruiting of the Earl of Sutherland's regiment goes on briſkly, and, if we may judge from what we have ſeen, will ſoon be completed, his Lordſhip in leſs than a month having inliſted 500 men; which, conſidering the number of men that country has furniſhed ſince the commencement of the war, is more than could have been expected.

We hear that the Commiſſioners of the Church of Scotland, which are to meet on the 21ſt inſt. are to have ſome affairs of publick and national concern under their conſideration.

LONDON.

On Monday the 29th ult. the two Houſes of Parliament in Ireland received the following Meſſage from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

"BEDFORD,

"MR. Secretary *Pitt* having, by his Majeſty's expreſs command, acquainted me, by his letter, which I received on Friday the 19th inſt. that it appears, by repeated moſt authentick intelligences, that France, far from deſiſting from her Plan of Invaſion on account of the diſaſter happened to her Toulon ſquadron, is rather more and more confirmed therein; and even inſtigated by Deſpair itſelf, to attempt, at all hazards, the only Reſource ſhe ſeems to think left her, for breaking, by ſuch a diverſion given us at home, the meaſures of England abroad, in proſecution of a war which hitherto, by the bleſſing of God on his Majeſty's arms, opens, in all parts of the world, ſo unfavourable a proſpect to the views of France: And Mr. Secretary *Pitt* having added, on this ſubject, That there is a ſtrong probability, in caſe the body of troops, conſiſting of eighteen thouſand men, under the command of the Duke d'Aiguillon, aſſembled at *Vannes*, where more than ſufficient tranſports for that number are actually prepared, and ready to receive them on board, ſhould, as the ſeaſon of the year is growing leſs favourable for cruizing, be able to elude his Majeſty's ſquadrons, *Ireland* will not fail to be one of their objects:

"I think it incumbent on me, in a matter of ſuch high importance to the welfare of Ireland, to lay this intelligence before you. His Majeſty will not make any doubt but that the Zeal of his faithful Proteſtant ſubjects in this kingdom will have been already ſufficiently quickened by the repeated accounts, which have been received, of the dangerous deſigns of the Enemy, and of their actual preparations in conſequence, made at a vaſt expence, in order to invade the ſeveral parts of his Majeſty's dominions. And I have his Majeſty's commands to uſe my utmoſt endeavours to animate and excite his Loyal People of Ireland to exert their well-known Zeal and Spirit in ſupport of his Majeſty's Government, and in defence of all that is dear to them, by a timely preparation to reſiſt and truſtrate any attempts of the enemy to diſturb the Quiet, and ſhake the Security of this kingdom.

"I do therefore, in the ſtrongeſt manner, recommend it to you, to manifeſt, upon this occaſion, that zeal for the preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and that affection for his Majeſty's perſon and government, by which this parliament, and this nation, have been ſo often diſtinguiſhed.

B."

[The ſame day both Houſes of Parliament unanimouſly agreed upon moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſſes, to be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to return him thanks for the care and concern he hath taken for the ſafety of the nation; and the Commons deſired his Grace to uſe ſuch means as ſhall appear to him to be the moſt effectual for the ſecurity and defence of that kingdom, and to aſſure him that they will make good whatever expence ſhall be incurred thereby.

And ſoon after an Aſſociation was ſigned by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, the Members thereof, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Merchants, and principal Traders of Dublin, to ſupport public credit, and take all Bankers notes in payment.]

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty in the warmeſt manner at this time, when, led by an uninterrupted ſeries of victories, to the taking of Quebec (the capital of the French empire in North America) we ſee the glory of your Majeſty's Arms, the wiſdom of your Councils, the Trade and Commerce of your Subjects, carried to ſo unexampled a height, as will ever adorn the Britiſh Hiſtory, and remain a laſting proof of the extenſive power of the Kings of Great Britain and Ireland; when happily, like your Majeſty, poſſeſſed of the affections of their people, at all times ready to engage their lives and fortunes, in defence of your Majeſty's ſacred perſon and Royal Family.

Permit us, moſt gracious Sovereign, whilſt rejoicing on the ſucceſs of your Majeſty's arms, to expreſs our great concern for the loſs of that brave Commander General Wolfe, whoſe abilities to conduct, and whoſe intrepidity in danger, render his death a publick misfortune, and demand the next reward to the honour of your Majeſty's approbation, this publick acknowledgment from this country.

May the Almighty long preſerve your Majeſty's moſt valuable and important life, that the happineſs of your dominions may, by the wiſdom of your Majeſty's Council, be eſtabliſhed by a ſafe and honourable Peace.

Hen. Baker Sterne, Cler. Parl.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

I will forthwith tranſmit this dutiful and loyal Addreſs to be laid before his Majeſty.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

AMIDST the loud acclamations of your Majeſty's ſubjects of all ranks, permit, moſt gracious Sovereign, your loyal and faithful Commons of Ireland to congratulate your ſacred Majeſty on the unparalleled ſucceſſes which have attended your Majeſty's arms by ſea and land.—Succeſſes, next, under God, owing to thoſe ſpirited Councils, and vigorous meaſures, which have been purſued and executed with ſuch ſteadineſs and intrepidity.

Among the great events of this ever-memorable year, none can give your Majeſty's ſubjects a juſter cauſe of exultation, than the glorious opportunities which the war has afforded your Majeſty's troops of inconteſtably proving their great ſuperiority over thoſe of the enemy.—Witneſs the Plains of Minden, where a few brigades of infantry, not only reſiſted the repeated charges of their boaſted houſhold troops, the pride and ornament of France, but totally defeated and diſperſed them!—Witneſs Quebec! which lately beheld a youthful Warrior, with unabated ardour, lead on a few ſelected troops, and, under the influence of your Majeſty's happy auſpices, attack and defeat her numerous bodies of regulars and Canadians, ſupported by her auxiliar Savages.

Pardon us, moſt gracious Sovereign, if we ſuſpend awhile our otherwiſe unclouded joy, to lament the loſs of that gallant General. How gloriouſly has he finiſhed his ſhort, but brilliant career, and left a name, ſo long as Fame ſhall wait upon heroick deeds, conſecrated to poſterity, and an example as difficult as it is worthy of imitation.

In vain have the French, thus vanquiſhed in the Weſt, attempted to make reprizals in your Majeſty's Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt, where the hopes

of their General, elated with ſome ſmall ſucceſs, have been daſhed and defeated by the ſeaſonable arrival of an inconſiderable number of your Majeſty's forces.

With what unfeigned joy do we, at the ſame time, behold the true ſtrength of Great-Britain, your naval power, exerted with equal vigour and ſucceſs, and that noble emulation with which your fleets and armies endeavour to excel each other in extending your conqueſts, and ſupporting the honour of your Majeſty's arms. —Theſe events, attended with ſuch glory and advantage, ſhall place your Majeſty's auſpicious reign, long diſtinguiſhed for its juſtice and mildneſs, before the brighteſt of thoſe periods which adorn the Britiſh annals.

Suffer us now, moſt gracious Sovereign, to repeat thoſe aſſurances we ſo lately made, of our inviolable fidelity and attachment to your ſacred Perſon, Family and Government; and as we have been moſt ſeaſonably informed that the enemy intend, if they can elude the vigilance of your Majeſty's ſquadrons, to invade ſome part of this your kingdom; a meaſure ſuggeſted by deſpair, and which muſt end in their own confuſion; we beg leave to aſſure you, that, however we may deſpiſe the attempt, yet ſhall we not omit to purſue the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means to fruſtrate and defeat it, and to convince the world, that your faithful people of Ireland, are ſubjects not unworthy of their glorious Monarch.

[Addreſſes have alſo been preſented to his Majeſty from the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of Dublin; from the Provoſt, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, at Dublin; from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the borough of Plymouth; from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriff, and Common-Council of the town and county of the town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne; and from the Magiſtrates and Town Council of the burgh of Irvine; all which were very graciouſly received.]

St. James's, Nov. 8. This day about noon his Majeſty, and the reſt of the Royal Family, came from Kenſington to reſide here for the winter.

St. James's, Nov. 10. This day being the anniverſary of the King's birth-day, there was a numerous and brilliant appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction, to compliment his Majeſty on that occaſion. At noon the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and in the evening there was a Ball at Court, and bonfires, illuminations, and other publick demonſtrations of joy throughout London and Weſtminſter. [*Gazette.*]

Saturday at Noon was performed before his Majeſty, the following Ode, written by William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to Muſic by Dr. Boyce, Maſter of the King's Band of Muſicians: The vocal parts by Meſſ. Beard, Savage, Baildon, Cox, Waſe, Barrow, Vanderman, Coſter, Hudſon, Warren, and the Children belonging to the Chapel Royal; the inſtrumental by Dr. Nares, his Majeſty's Band, &c.

ODE

For his MAJESTY's Birth-Day, Nov. 10, 1759.

STROPHE.

BEGIN the Song.—Ye Subject Choirs,
The Bard whom Liberty inſpires
Wakes into willing Voice th' accordant Lays.—
Say, ſhall we trace the Hero's flame
From the firſt ſoft'ring Gale of Fame,
Which bade th' expanding Boſom pant for Praiſe?
Or hail the Star whoſe orient Beam
Shed influence on his natal Hour,
What Time the Nymphs of Leyna's Stream,
Emerging from their wat'ry Bower,
Sung their firſt Carols thro' each Oſier Shade,
And for the pregnant Fair invok'd Lucina's Aid?

ANTISTROPHE.

No. Haſte to Scheld's admiring Wave,
Diſtinguiſh'd amidſt thouſands brave
Where the young Warrior fleſh'd his eager Sword:
While Albion's troops with rapture view'd
The Ranks confus'd, the Gaul ſubdu'd,
And hail'd, prophetic hail'd, their future Lord,
Waiting the Chief's maturer Nod.
On his plum'd Helmet Victory ſate,
While ſuppliant Nations round him bow'd,
And Auſtria trembled for her Fate,
'Till, at his Bidding, Slaughter ſwell'd the Mayne,
And half her blooming Sons proud Gallia wept in vain.

EPODE.

But what are Wreaths in Battle won?
And what the Tribute of Amaze
Which Man too oft, miſtaking, pays
To the vain idol Shrine of falſe Renown?
The nobleſt Wreaths the Monarch wears
Are thoſe his virtuous Rule demands,
Unſtain'd by Widows' or by Orphans' Tears,
And woven by his Subjects' Hands.
Comets may riſe, and Wonder mark their Way
Above the Bonds of Nature's ſober Laws,
But 'tis th' all-chearing Lamp of Day,
The permanent, th' unerring Cauſe,
By whom th' enliven'd World its Courſe maintains,
By whom all Nature ſmiles, and beauteous Order reigns.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales had a grand Court at Leiceſter-houſe at noon.

Friday night his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland came from Windſor Lodge to St. James's.

They expreſs very high reſentment at Vienna againſt Gen. de Ville, for being beaten by the Pruſſians; and with poor Gen. Haddick, for not obeying orders, when he was commanded to beat the Pruſſians; which ſufficiently accounts for the caution of Marſhal Daun, who ſees no other way of preſerving his character, or his army, but by keeping out of the reach of the Pruſſians.

Abſtract of the report made to his Catholic Majeſty by the Phyſicians appointed to examine the Prince Royal his eldeſt ſon, in conſequence of which his R. H. has been declared incapable of ſucceeding to the throne of Spain. Tranſlated from the original publiſhed at Naples, Sept. 27.

1. THO' his Royal Highneſs Don Philip is thirteen years old, he is low of ſtature, and yet the King his father, and the Queen his mother are both of a very proper height.

2. His R. H. has ſome contraction in his joints, tho' he can readily move and make uſe of them on all occaſions.

3. His R. H. is apt to ſtoop and to hold down his head, as people of weak eyes often do.

4. The Prince moſt evidently ſquints, and his eyes frequently water and are gummy, particularly his left eye; tho' we cannot ſay that he is blind, but are rather certain of the contrary, as his R. H. can without doubt diſtinguiſh objects both as to their colour and ſituation.

5. In his natural functions, and the moſt common ſenſations, he is ſometimes indifferent to things that are convenient for him, and at other times is too warm and impetuous. In general, his paſſions are not reſtrained by reaſon.

6. The Prince has an obſtinate averſion to ſome kind of common food, ſuch as fruit, ſweetmeats, &c.

7. All ſort of noiſe or ſound diſturbs and diſconcerts him, and it has the ſame effect whether it be ſoft and harmonious, or harſh and diſagreeable.

8. The impreſſions that he receives from pain or pleaſure are neither ſtrong nor laſting, and he is utterly unacquainted with all the punctilio's of politeneſs and good breeding.

9. As to facts and places, he ſometimes remembers them and ſometimes not; but he ſeems not to have the leaſt idea of the myſteries of our holy religion.

10. He delights in childiſh amuſements; and thoſe which are moſt boiſterous pleaſe him beſt. He is continually changing them, and ſhifting from one thing to another.

Signed by Don *Francis Beniore*, Chief Phyſician to the King and kingdom; Don *Emanuel della Roſa*, Phyſician to the Queen; and the Phyſicians *Ceſar Cirique*, Don *Thomas Pinto*, Don *Francis Sarrao*, and Don *Dominique San Severino*.

The Bellica, Pike, from Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Rochelle.

A ſnow, from Liverpool, Brown, Maſter, with cheeſe and malt, burthen 120 tons, is loſt at Scilly; part of the cargo is ſaved.

We hear that Capt. Forteſcue is appointed to command the Hercules man of war, in the room of Capt. Porter, who is coming to town to be cured of the wounds he received in engaging the French man of war of 74 guns.

We hear that Col. Furye is arrived from the Allied army in Germany for the recovery of his health.

The Charming Molly, Songſter, from Gibraltar for Dublin, is put into Cork, having loſt her bowſprit, and received other damages.

We hear that all the French troops that were encamped at Havre, except two regiments, are decamped and gone into winter-quarters.

The camp at Ripley broke up yeſterday; and we hear the firſt diviſion of Major General Lord Charle's Hay regiment will march thro' Hyde Park on Monday morning, in their way to Colcheſter and Ipſwich.

Extract of a letter from Rocheſter *to a friend in* London, *dated* November 3, 1759.

'I was greatly ſurprized this morning to hear 'the drums beat to arms before I got out of 'bed. I knew there were no troops in town but 'the Surry Militia; and this extraordinary cir'cumſtance excited the attention of every per'ſon in this city; we believed the French had 'actually landed, and, I am ſure, ſo did every 'Militia Man and Officer.

'I muſt ſay, for the honour of that corps, 'that every man ſeemed more alert than ano'ther; they aſſembled with the utmoſt expedi'tion, and marched out as regularly as any re'gular troops I ever ſaw, no men more ſilent, 'not a drunken man in the whole, not a dun 'from the inhabitants, nor a complaint all the 'time they were here.

'I heard the ſame good account of their be'haviour at Dartford, Crayford, Graveſend, 'and all their other quarters.

'The Mayor of this city addreſſed the com'manding Officer, and thanked him for the re'gularity and good diſcipline of his corps.

'What may not Militia be brought to, under 'proper management?'

The Right Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; Paymaſter-General of his Majeſty's forces, has made the following promotions in his office, occaſioned by the death of Peregrine Furye, Eſq; Anthony Sawyer, Eſq; Caſhier. John Luke Nicoll, Eſq; Chief Accomptant. John Powel, Eſq; Accomptant George Durant, Eſq; Entring Clerk. Meſſ. Bambridge, Feeter, Bangham, Moleſworth, and Hyles, promoted. Mr. Porter, Junior Clerk.

This day the wheels were carried to Guild-hall for the drawing the Lottery, which begins to morrow.

Saturday morning the corpſe of the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Bath, was interred with great pomp in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Friday Dr. Henſey appeared at the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, and pleaded his Majeſty's pardon.

Laſt Thurſday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out at a Diſtiller's in Purple Lane, occaſioned by the head of the ſtill flying off, which was put out with very little damage to the houſe; but, unfortunately, the man who attended the ſtill, being near it, the flames reached him, and ſet his cloaths on fire; and tho' he had immediate aſſiſtance, yet before they could extinguiſh the flames, he was burnt ſo terribly that there are no hopes of his life. He was immediately carried to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

Laſt Thurſday ſe'ennight in the evening, as John Weſt, Eſq; of the city of Worceſter, was returning home from Kempſey, he fell from his horſe, (in an apoplexy, as is ſuppoſed) and died on the ſpot.

On Friday a man was found dead in Fleet-Ditch near Bridewell; he was ſeen in liquor the night before.

A young woman was killed on Friday by the pole of a coach, as ſhe was ſtanding to ſee the Lord Mayor's new near Guildhall.

On Thurſday John Ruſſel, who ſtands accuſed of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Walker, late of Rotherhithe, and for which Mary Edmondſon was lately executed at Kennington Common, was removed by Habeas Corpus from Newgate to the New Goal in Southwark, in order to take his trial at the enſuing aſſizes for the county of Surry.

Tueſday, NOVEMBER 13.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 3.

THE Hon. Richard Lord Delvin, ſon of the Right Hon. the Earl of Weſtmeath, is elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Fore, in the county of Weſtmeath, in the room of Richard Malone, Eſq; deceaſed.

Francis Andrews, Eſq; LL. D. Provoſt of our Univerſity, is elected a Burgeſs in Parliament for the borough of Middleton.

John Hely Hutchinſon, Eſq; for Laneſboro'.

Richard Burgh, Eſq; for Neas.

James May, Eſq; for the county of Waterford.

We hear that a Bill will we brought into Parliament for the better regulation of the Banking Trade.

Corke, Oct. 29. Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Tamer, of 16 guns, and Barrington tender.

Galway, Oct. 29. We have here the greateſt take of fiſh particularly of heak and turbet, that has been known in the memory of the oldeſt man living in this town. It is thought on a very moderate computation, that the number of the former taken laſt week, would freight a veſſel of 60 tons, and were ſold at 7d. per dozen the largeſt fiſh, while turbet, ſuch as have been often bought at a crown a-piece, were ſold in our market laſt Saturday, from 8d. to 1s. per fiſh, and ſmaller ones in proportion.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Oxford, Nov. 10. Sunday evening the corpſe of Thomas Rowney, Eſq; our late worthy Repreſentative, was brought from Deane to St. Giles's church in this city, and interred with great ſolemnity near the remains of his anceſtors. The pall was ſupported by our Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Corporation; the Hon. Mr. Lee, and many other Gentlemen, attended the funeral.

Yeſterday Sir James Daſhwood, Bart. High-Steward of this city, gave an elegant entertainment to the Magiſtracy and Common Council in the Town-hall; when Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. (whoſe father repreſented this county with unwearied zeal and intregrity to his death) was propoſed, and the whole Chamber preſent unanimouſly agreed to recommend him to the Commons, as a Candidate to ſerve this city in Parliament in the room of our late juſtly lamented Repreſentative.

Ipſwich, Nov. 9. Laſt Monday (the 5th of November) the Officers of the Eaſtern Battalion of the Suffolk Militia, quartered at preſent in this town, were entertained at dinner by the Bailiffs, in the Town-Hall.

On Tueſday Gen. Howard's regiment came in. They ſtaid one night here, and marched the next morning for Debenham, in their way to Norwich.

LONDON.

Sunday ſe'ennight at noon, Commodore Boys, with the ſquadron under his command, proceeded to the northward in ſearch of M. Thurot.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Nov. 5, 1759.

'The Monmouth, Hon. Capt. Hervey, is juſt 'arrived from off Breſt, in a very bad condition, 'being very leaky, together with the Nottingham. The Monmouth has been near ſix 'months from this place, and we hear that the 'brave Commander of her is very ill on board.'

We hear the French have aſked Peace on the following Conditions;

Quebec, and *all* North America, to be annexed to the Britiſh Crown.

Louiſbourg to be demoliſhed.

Goree, Senegal, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, and any other of the French Settlements in Europe, or Eaſt or Weſt-Indies, that are in poſſeſſion, or may be taken by the Britiſh arms before the Peace is ratified, ſhall be reſtored to France.

Minorca to be reſtored to England.

All Prizes taken, as well before as ſince the war has been declared, ſhall be, and remain the property of the Captors.

Twenty French men of war of the line to be ſent to the River Thames as Hoſtages.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Crown ſtoreſhip is arrived at Portſmouth.

Saturday night paſſed Dover road one of the maſt ſhips from New England, but cannot get her name.

A ſhip belonging to Liverpool from Africa, with 252 ſlaves, name unknown, is taken and retaken in the Weſt-Indies.

There is loſt on Scilly Iſlands a ſnow from Boſton for London, burthen 120 tons, laden with ſparmaceti oil, of which about 60 caſks are ſaved.

The Lady Charlotte, Watſon, from London to Louiſbourg, who ſailed with the convoy laſt September was twelve month, is not yet arrived, and is ſuppoſed to have foundered.

The Roſe, Lawſon, from Liverpool, laſt from Africa, is arrived at Barbadoes with 400 ſlaves; as is alſo the Cæſar, Gwin, with 132 ditto.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Nov. 9.

"On Sunday evening the account of a French ſquadron being ſailed from Dunkirk deſtined for the North channel arrived here; upon which Lawrence Spencer, Eſq; Mayor, convened the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Tradeſmen, at the Exchange, to conſider of putting the town immediately into a proper ſtate of defence againſt any ſudden attempt of the enemy; when it was unanimouſly reſolved, To enter in to an aſſociation and ſubſcription for defending the town in the beſt manner, and a committee of Gentlemen were appointed to manage the whole: Expreſſes were that night diſpatched to his Majeſty, praying for a commiſſion to be granted to the Mayor, in the ſame manner as was done in the year 1715; and as ſoon as the commiſſion comes down, it is propoſed to raiſe at leaſt 20 companies of 100 men each.—At the requeſt of the Committee, a return of the muskets in the hands of the Merchants and Dealers has been made, and it is found, that, on an emergency, upwards of 4000 men may be compleatly armed, excluſive of the fire arms in private perſons hands; and it is expected, that the Gentlemen of the field and ſaddle will form themſelves into ſquadrons of light horſe, being at leaſt 500 ſtrong. Pilot-boats have been ſent out, and properly ſtationed, to give the earlieſt intelligence, in caſe of the enemy's ſteering this courſe; and regular meaſures concerted to deſtroy, on their approach, all the buoys, and blow up the land-marks leading into the harbour. To-morrow being the anniverſary of the birth of our moſt gracious Sovereign, the five new batteries erected here will be opened, and a royal ſalute given on the occaſion. They are deemed the compleateſt of the kind in England, and were erected at the private expence of the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Tradeſmen, who voluntarily opened a ſubſcription for that purpoſe, and conſiſt of 2 *Batteries d'Enfilade*, ſcouring the whole river; *A Battery en Echarpe*, which plays obliquely; *A Battery par Camerade*, ſo contrived as to fire at the ſame time upon one body; and *A Battery* in form *Zigzag*, making ſeveral angles, compleatly ſheltering the garriſon from being enfiladed or fired on in a ſtreight line.—This week upwards of 70 heavy cannon have been mounted on the platforms, and ſeveral hundred men employed in compleating them, and we make no doubt of the batteries being capable to repel any force the enemies of Great Britain may at any time attempt againſt the town of Liverpool.

N. B. The reſt of the batteries are in the greateſt forwardneſs.

A perſon in South Carolina hath diſcovered an herb that will make an indigo to dye a beautiful red. He requires a handſome ſum from the public to diſcover his ſecret. Samples of it have arrived ſome time ago from that Province, and are now under trial; ſhould they anſwer, there is no doubt but the inventor will meet with every encouragement ſo important a diſcovery will intitle him to; the ſucceſs of the experiments will be made public.

We hear that 185,160 Cwt. of ſugar have been entered from the 10th to the 25th day of the laſt month from Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitt's, and Nevis.

The laſt letters from Ratiſbon of the 29th paſt ſay, that the army of the Empire was going into winter quarters in the Circle of Franconia, 15,000 of whom were billeted in the Margraviate of Brandenburgh Bareith.

This day the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville came to town from the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, at Knowle in Kent, to his houſe in Pall-mall, to attend the ſervice of Parliament.

On Thurſday next the Eſſex militia, purſuant to the orders ſent for that purpoſe, are to begin their march for Huntingdon, and are to remain there for the winter. The Surry militia, which is now on their march for the coaſt of Suffolk, is to be joined there by the Cambridge militia.

Yeſterday the following Gentlemen were nominated as proper Perſons to ſerve the Office of Sheriff, for his Majeſty to prick one for each county, for the year enſuing.

Berkſhire. William Brotherton, of Puſey,
Charles Wymondeſold, of Lockinge,
William Matthew Burt, of Malden Early, Eſqrs.

Bedfordſhire. Walter Scot, of Aſpill,
William Coleman, of Cranfield,
George Cornelius Swan, of Eaton Stoke, Eſqrs.

Buckinghamſhire. Richard Mitchel, of Dereton,
Luke Hodges, of Waddeſdon,
Robert Darell, of Hawbridge, Eſqrs.

Cumberland. Joſeph Adderton, of Penrith,
William Dalſton of Millrigge,
Henry Aglionby, of Nunnery, Eſqrs.

Cheſhire. Thomas Tatten, of Withenſhaw,
Sir Peter Leiceſter, Bart.

Sir Philip Touchet Chetwood, Bart.
Cambridge and *Hunt*. James Colyer, of Marſh,
John Addey, of Wiſbech,
Philip Vavazen, of the ſame, Eſqrs.
Cornwall. John Harriſon, of Weard,
Francis Rood, of Trembartha-Hall,
Chriſtopher Treiſe, of Lanethen, Eſqrs.
Devonſhire. Sir John Davy, of Creddy, Bart.
Hicott Beckford, of ——,
Servington Savery, of Cornwood, Eſqrs.
Dorſetſhire. Ralph Willett, of Merley,
Walter Whitaker, of Motcombe,
Nevile Norton Pleydell, of Shitrerton, Eſqrs.
Derbyſhire. Godfrey Meynell, of Yelderſley,
Thomas Bainbridge, of Derby,
John Cave Brown, of Stretton, Eſqrs.
Eſſex. Thomas Fytche, of Danbury,
Daniel Scratton, of Bromfield,
Charles Button, of Braxted, Eſqrs.
Glocesterſhire. Peter Hancock, of Twyning,
John Delafield Phelps, of Durtley,
Oneſiphorus Paul, of Woodcheſter, Eſqrs.
Herefordſhire. John Skey, of Alderham,
John Lemon, of Northam,
James Gordon, of Much Haddam, Eſqrs.
Herefordſhire. James Bowman Clarke, of Wharton,
James Hereford, of Modiford,
Shuckburgh Boughton, of Polton, Eſqrs.
Kent. Thomas Wilſon, of Weſt Wickham,
John Maſcall, of Aſhford,
Bouchier Cleeve, of Footſcray, Eſqrs.
Leiceſterſhire. Sir William Halford, Bart.
William Judge, of Branſton Frith,
Edward Dawſon, of Long Warton, Eſqrs.
Lincolnſhire. Anthony Taylor, of Heckington,
John King, of Aſhby de la Laund,
Dymohx Liſter, of Burwell, Eſqrs.
Monmouthſhire. William Phillips, of Whipſton, Eſq;
Sir William Carr, of Iton,
John Roberts, of Abergavenny, Eſq.
Northumberland. Chriſtopher Reed, of Chipchaſe,
Robert Bewick, of Cloſe-houſe,
James Jurin, of Hermitage, Eſqrs.
Northamptonſhire. Rt Andrew, of Harleſton, Eſq;
Sir William Dolben, Bart.
Carrier Thomſon, of Peterborough, Eſq;
Norfolk John Berney, of Bracon Aſh,
Roger Pratt, of Rilton,
Nicholas Styleman, of Nettiſham, Eſqrs.
Nottinghamſhire. Charles Lewis, of Stanford,
John Bell, of Colſton Baſſet,
Ralph Edge, of Shelley, Eſqrs.
Oxfordſhire, Sir John Read, of Shipton, Bart.
Samuel Trotman, of Bucknell,
Charles Price, of Rotherfield, Eſqrs.
Rutlandſhire. Thomas Barker, of Linden,
Charles Roberts, of Belton,
Robert Wade, of Medburn, Eſqrs.
Shropſhire. Thomas Jones, of Shrewſbury,
Robert Burton, of Longnor,
Henry Jermyn Grove, of Pool-Hall, Eſqrs.
Somerſetſhire. Sir William Yea, of Purland, Bart.
William Hawker, of Poniford,
William Gardner, of Farme, Eſqrs.
Staffordſhire. John Dolphin, of Shenſton,
John Fenton, of Newcaſtle,
Jeremiah Smith, of Fenton, Eſqrs.
Suffolk. Thomas Thorowgood, of Therſey,
George Daſhwood, of Bury St. Edmunds,
Thomas Moſeley, of Ouſden, Eſqrs.
Southampton. Joſhua Iremonger, of Wheſwell,
William Bennet, of Tareham,
Joſeph Portal, of Freefold, Eſqrs.
Surry. Wm Bridges Baldwin, of Wallington,
Thomas Bridges, of Hoadley,
William Moore, of Byfleet, Eſqrs.
Suſſex. John Aldridge, of New Lodge,
Thomas Grainger, of Cuckfield,
William Durrent, of Framfield, Eſqrs.
Warwickſhire. George Lucy, of Charlcott,
George Jeſſon, of Birmingham.
Miller Badger, of Upper Whitaker, Eſqrs.
Worceſterſhire. John Martin, of Overbury,
John Timbrell, of Bradforton,
George Burrith, of Droitwich, Eſqrs.
Wiltſhire. Hugh Grove, of Chelinbury,
George Turner, of Penby,
George Flower, of the Devizes, Eſqrs.
Yorkſhire. John Hutton, of Maſk,
Chriſtopher Crow, of Kiplin,
John Grimſton, of Killawick, Eſqrs.

On Tueſday, the 18th of Sept. laſt, was let off a dam belonging to William Banks, Eſq; of Winſtanley near Wigan, in Lancaſhire, out of which were taken about 10,000 couple of carp, tench and perch, all bred out of 27 couple of fiſh put into the dam three years ago.

Sunday night a reſpite was brought to Newgate, for a week, for John Ayliffe, Eſq; who was to have been executed at Tyburn yeſterday, for forging the name of the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; to a Leaſe.

On Tueſday morning a dreadful fire broke out in a barn belonging to Mrs Bly at Piddington in Oxfordſhire, occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of a perſon ſmoaking tobacco, which conſumed two barns, a ſtable, and the dairy houſe, together with ſeveral ricks of wheat, beans, and hay; but the dwelling-houſe was, with great difficulty, ſaved.

Laſt Saturday morning about five o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's Coffee-houſe, in Sweeting's alley, near the Royal Exchange, which conſumed that and the New York Coffee-houſe adjoining to it; alſo Mr. Vaughan's a fan maker; Mr. Withy's, a Printſeller; Mr. Fleatham's, a woollen-draper; Mr. Hunt's, a linnen-draper; Mr. Legge's a woollen draper; Mr. Bakewell's, a printſeller, all in the front in Cornhill. The Virginia coffee-houſe; Mr. Worlidge's, an attorney; Mr. Matthias's, Secretary to the Scotch equivalent company; Meſſ. Walton's and Voyce's wholeſale linnen drapers; Mr. Park's, a barber; and Mr. Sedgwick's, a broker, all in Freeman's court. Mr. Bakewell's houſe in Cornhill is ſtanding, but all the other thirteen are in ruins. Two little ſhops at the corner of the paſſage to the New-York coffee-houſe, were alſo burnt, one belonging to Mr. Mazarine, a ſhoemaker, and the other to Mr. Fiſh, a watch-maker. Several other houſes were very much damaged, among which are the Red-Lion and Sun alehouſes, and Mr. Cox's houſe, a muſic ſhop, in Sweeting's alley; Mr. Watmore's, a barber, in Spread-Eagle-court, and the Swan and Rummer in Finch-lane. It is thought the fire began in a room belonging to a man who played muſic upon glaſſes, and lodged in Hamlin's coffee houſe, and it is certain he periſhed in the flames. Yeſterday at three o'clock in the afternoon the fire broke out again at the Red Lion and Sun alehouſe in Sweeting's-alley; it was ſoon got under; but the houſe is ſo much damaged, that it is believed it muſt be entirely pulled down. By the fall of the houſes in Cornhill, Mr. Harford, Clerk to Meſſ. Martin and Co. Bankers, in Lombard-ſtreet, was killed; and it is believed that ſeveral perſons are buried under the ruins.

The ſame day a man was detected in carrying away a Porter's load of Linen drapery goods from a Linen draper's in Cornhill during the fire, and being carried before a Magiſtrate, was ſent to the Compter, and was farther examined on Monday.

A ſhort account of Richard Poekridge, *Eſq; the famous Performer on Glaſſes, who was unfortunately burnt in the dreadful fire on* Saturday *Morning, near the* Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

Richard Poekridge, Eſq; was a Native of Ireland, and born in the county of Fermanagh, famous for its town of Inniskilling.

The family was originally from England, from a village called Poekridge, as we at preſent recollect (from himſelf) in the county of Surry. One of the Poekridge family was tranſplanted in the time of Richard II. with the Engliſh adventurers, who were inſtrumental in effecting that unhappy Kaing in the Conqueſt of Ireland, begun by Henry II.

They ſettled in the county of Fermanagh, in the North of Ireland, and the Anceſtors of this ingenious, but unfortunate Richard Poekridge, ſignalized themſelves in ſupporting King William againſt King James.

Richard, of whom we give this ſhort Memoir, had a conſiderable eſtate left him, which he ſpent in projecting (like Sir Hugh Middleton) he firſt planned the inland Navi[illegible] the liſter rivers, the Shannon and the Liffy in Ireland, ſince ſo happily brought into execution by the worthy Patriots of that kingdom; —and what was at firſt thought madneſs, has ſince been proved to be conſummate wiſdom. The reſt of his fortune was fruitleſsly waſted in draining bogs, or carrying off great lakes into large rivers, and thence into the ſea.

Amidſt theſe ſeeming reveries, he amuſed himſelf with a diſcovery of making glaſs melodious, and producing ſounds and harmony from common glaſſes. He firſt began with the ſmall glaſſes and plectrums (or ſticks) much like the dulcimer; on thoſe he played light airy tunes. He improved theſe into large glaſſes, on the rims of which he played the more ſolemn airs, and being a perfect maſter of muſic, performed moſt of Handell's fineſt compoſitions.

He was ſet up as one of the Candidates to repreſent the City of Dublin, rather to oppoſe others, than for any importance of his own, at the time that Digges Latouche, now Merchant of this city, and Charles Lucas were Candidates in oppoſition to the Aldermen, and probably he would have been choſen if he had had any fortune left.

He came over to Bath the laſt winter, and was admired for his uncommon performances on the large glaſſes, which he called, The Angelic Organ. From Bath he came to London this laſt ſummer, and lived in Litchfield-ſtreet, near Newport-market, with his inſtruments, believing that his fame at Bath would reach London. There he ſpent what money he had got at Bath in a fruitleſs expectation of company, and then removed to the houſe of the Widow Blackwell's, Hamlin's Coffee-houſe, Sweeting's alley, Royal Exchange, where he was univerſally followed and admired by the firſt perſons in the city, and where he would probably have made a fortune (having acquired above ſix pounds a day for the ſpace of nine weeks) till this unfortunate fire, of which, however, his Landlord, Mr. Buxton, Son to the Widow Blackwell, evidently acquits him.

On Friday a wherry, in which there were two Ladies of Pleaſure (who had been raiſing contributions on the honeſt Tars) and the Wherryman, was overſet in a gale of wind coming from Spithead to Portſmouth. The man ſwam till he was taken up by a man of war's boat but the women were drowned.

The ſame day a boat, belonging to the Brilliant frigate, overſet at Spithead, by which accident 18 men were drowned.

Saturday evening laſt a man looking up to ſee the fire works played off at the Tower gate, a ſky-rocket ſtick falling ſtruck out one of his eyes.

Saturday the 3d inſtant, a Baker, in Oxford Road, was convicted before John Fielding, Eſq; in the penalty of five pounds, for having in his poſſeſſion a quantity of allum, diſſolved, with an intention to mix with and adulterate the purity of meal, flour or bread; which ſum was repaid into the hands of Mr. Fielding, for the uſe of the Aſylum and Middleſex Hoſpital, by the Maſter of the Bakers Company, by whoſe means the diſcovery was made, and the proſecution carried on: and ſince the com-

thencement of this ſalutary law, there have been 42l. conviction-money given by the Maſter of the aforeſaid Company to the following charities, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Marine Society —	14	0	0
To the Magdalen Houſe —	5	0	0
To the Aſylum ——	12	10	0
To the Middleſex Hoſpital —	7	10	0
To the Brownlow Street Hoſpital	3	0	0

Laſt Wedneſday Thomas Gibſon the younger, of Sydenham in the county of Oxford, was committed to the Caſtle Goal by Lord Wenman, charged with two robberies on the highway; one committed in Aug. 1757, and the other yeſterday ſevennight in the afternoon.

Wednesday, November 15.

LONDON.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 13.

THIS day the Lords being met, a meſſage was ſent to the Honourable Houſe of Commons by Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, deſiring their attendance in the Houſe of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, the Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners, appointed by his Majeſty, for holding this Parliament, was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houſes.

Whitehall, Nov. 13. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. Alderman of the city of London, and his heirs male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Thomas Fludyer, of the ſaid city of London, Eſq; brother to the ſaid Sir Samuel Fludyer, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain. [*Gazette.*]

A letter from Paris, of the 26th of October, ſays, "The more we attend to the loſs of Quebec, and the conſequences that may reſult from it, the greater is our conſternation, and the greater alſo is the eagerneſs of the Court to take revenge on England. Highly irritated at being beat both by ſea and land, the King twice aſſembled his Council upon receiving the diſagreeable news; and told his Miniſters, 'That 'there was no medium; either each of them 'neglected the affairs of his department, or he 'was betrayed both by his Generals by land, 'and by his Admirals by ſea: That, as the 'whole hiſtory of France was filled with the tro'phies and victories gained by their predeceſ'ſors over his enemies, his Majeſty and the 'whole French nation would be covered with 'ſhame and confuſion, and be the objects of 'contempt to all poſterity, if efficacious mea'ſures ſhould not be taken to humble the pride 'of his enemies: That it behoved them, there'fore, to make vigorous efforts, that in a cou'ple of months not only the checks he had ſuf'fered, might be repaired; but alſo ſuch a 'blow be given to the Britiſh iſles as ſhould 'oblige England to agree to a Peace.'

"This ſpeech, delivered with grief ſtrongly painted in his countenance, made the whole Council very ſerious. They aſſured his Majeſty of their inviolable and unſhaken fidelity; and that, agreeably to his Majeſty's deſire, they would unanimouſly take ſuch well concerted and efficacious meaſures, as ſhould, they hoped, if not indemnify his Majeſty for the loſſes he had ſuffered, at leaſt oblige his enemies to ſubmit to a juſt and honourable Peace."

Yeſterday the Eaſt-India Company received the agreeable news of their four following ſhips being ſafe arrived at Kinſale in Ireland, viz. the Worceſter, Edw. Tiddeman, from Coaſt and Bay; the Prince George, Capt. Collins, from Bengal; the Bombay-Caſtle, Richard Toveton, from ditto; and the True Briton, Thomas Crichton, from Bombay. Theſe ſhips are part of the fleet which waited at St. Helena, for convoy.

A letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip Warſpite, off Uſhant, the 6th inſtant, ſays, "We have here a ſquadron cruizing, being detached by Sir Edward Hawke, in hopes of falling in with a French ſquadron of nine ſhips of the line, commanded by M. Bompart, whoſe arrival is daily expected at Breſt, as we are informed by ſeveral fiſhing-boats, who now as cordially trade with us, as we might expect the people of our own coaſts to do; the natural conſequence of generous treatment. They have learnt the art of doing this kind of buſineſs very genteelly; they come out with their freight, are taken by our boats, deliver their cargoes, receive ſatisfaction for their commodities, and then are diſcharged as captures unworthy of our notice."

The N. S. Franciſco de Paula Elmas, Captain Soza de Silva, from Liſbon to the Weſtern Iſlands, is taken by the Salletines, and carried into Sallee; the Captain and crew are made ſlaves.

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty Office from the Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Scilly, that the ſnow Pownall, James Caloe, Maſter, from Boſton in New England, bound to London, laden with whale oil, ſugar, tar, turpentine, and ſtaves, was loſt the 16th of laſt month on Crebbaweden, one of the Scilly Iſlands; and that ſome part of her cargo, and the people, eight in number, were ſaved.

Alſo, that on the 28th paſt, the ſnow Charming Sally, Joſeph Brown, Maſter, from Liverpool to London, laden with cheeſe, malt, ſalt, bricks, and iron hinges, was loſt on Tean, another of the ſaid iſlands.

Orders are iſſued for guarding all ſuch parts of the coaſts of this kingdom as are moſt likely for the French to attempt a deſcent on, for which purpoſe troops are every where in motion, and three or four regiments of horſe are gone to the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex.

Addreſſes have been preſented to his Majeſty from the Univerſity of Cambridge, the town of Lancaſter, the city of Coventry, and city of Edinburgh, which were moſt graciouſly received.

The Rev. Dr. Ewer, Canon of Windſor, is ſaid to be the perſon fixed on to ſucceed to the See of Glouceſter, vacant by the promotion of the Right Rev. Dr. Johnſon to that of Worceſter, on the death of Dr. Maddox.

Thursday, November 15.

LONDON.

THE Swan, Farley, is arrived at Dover from New-York in 25 days, bound to Hamburgh. She brings an account that General Amherſt had paſſed the Lake Champlain, had made himſelf maſter of all the French veſſels on that Lake, had taken St. John's fort without oppoſition, and was marching forward to Montreal.

Ships of War arrived at Spithead under Rear Admiral Durell *and Rear Admiral* Holmes.

Princeſs Amelia	Centurion,	
Dublin,	Seahorſe,	
Royal William,	Veſuvius,	} fireſhips.
Terrible,	Strombolo,	}
Captain,	Baltimore,	} bombs.
Prince Frederick,	Pelican,	}

Tranſports arrived at Spithead *from* Quebec.

Ann and Elizabeth, Robinſon; Elizabeth and Ann, Gowland; Wallington, Siſſon; Unity, Boag; Jane, Garnett; Hero, M'Min; Barnard, Weatherall; Two Brothers, Stockton; John and Jane, Richardſon; Hopewell, Weſtell; George, Pigg; and Rachael, Jefferſon.

Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Charles Hardy, and Admiral Geary, with 20 ſail of men of war, came to an anchor in Torbay the 9th inſtant, being driven off their ſtation by ſtreſs of weather.

The Errington, Capt. Barras, from Barcelona to Douglas, arrived ſafe, but being refuſed admittance into port, upon account of the order for quarantine, was driven on ſhore from her anchors on ſome rocks, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Lords of the Admiralty did yeſterday appoint the Glaſgow man of war convoy to the trade for Jamaica, to ſail the 25th inſt. from Portſmouth, waiting 24 hours after the wind is fair for the ſhips from the Downs.—The next general convoy for the Weſt Indies is appointed for the 31ſt of December, and Admiral Holmes is appointed to go.

By a letter from Quebec we are informed, that by the polite behaviour of the Governor, and the ſtrict diſcipline obſerved by the garriſon, a perfect harmony ſubſiſted between them and the inhabitants, and that they were as well contented as when under the ſubjection of the French.

In the moſt excellent Speech delivered yeſterday by the Lord Keeper, at the opening of the Seſſions of Parliament, his Lordſhip recapitulated, "The happy progreſs of our ſucceſſes, from the taking of Goree, on the coaſt of Africa, to the conqueſt of ſo many important places in America, with the defeat of the French army in Canada, and the reduction of their capital city of Quebec, effected with ſo much honour to the courage and conduct of his Majeſty's Officers both at ſea and land; and with ſo great luſtre to his intrepid forces; together with the important ſucceſs obtained by his Majeſty's fleet off Cape Lagos; and the effectual blocking up, for ſo many months, the principal part of the navy of France, in their own ports.

He alſo took notice of "the advantages that, by the Divine Bleſſing, have been gain'd in the Eaſt Indies, where the dangerous deſigns of his Majeſty's enemies have miſcarried; but more particularly expatiated on the memorable battle of Minden, where, he ſaid, "If any thing could fill the breaſts of his Majeſty's good ſubjects with ſtill farther degrees of exultation, it was the diſtinguiſhed and unbroken valour of his Majeſty's troops; owned and applauded by thoſe whom they overcame.

His Lordſhip obſerved likewiſe, "That the King of Pruſſia, attacked and ſurrounded by ſo many conſiderable Powers, had, by his magnanimity, and abilities, and the bravery of his troops, been able, in a ſurprizing manner, to prevent the miſchiefs concerted, with ſuch united force againſt him.

But the moſt remarkable part of this excellent Speech, is that in which he aſſures the Houſes, "That the deſire of his Majeſty's heart is, to ſee a ſtop put to the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, whenever ſuch terms of Peace can be eſtabliſhed, as ſhall be juſt and honourable for his Majeſty and his Allies: His Majeſty will then rejoice to ſee the repoſe of Europe reſtored, on a ſolid and durable foundation: But, in order to this great and deſirable end, his Majeſty finds it neceſſary to make ample proviſion for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmoſt vigour."

There was the fulleſt Houſe of Peers that has been known for a conſiderable time, on account of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales taking his ſeat in the Houſe, and a body of the Yeomen of the Guards conducted him to and from the ſame.

Tueſday the Right Hon. the Earl Temple came to town from his ſeat at Stowe in Buckinghamſhire, to his houſe in Pall-mall, to attend the ſervice of Parliament.

The ſame day Sir John Turner came to town from his ſeat at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, to his houſe in Pall-mall.

Orders are ſent for the Lincolnſhire Militia to march into Lancaſhire; one diviſion to be quartered at Manchester, and the other at Liverpool, to be ready to act in caſe the French ſhould attempt a landing in thoſe parts.

Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock the fire near the Royal Exchange broke out afresh, and began to blaze very much, but by the continual attendance of the Firemen it was got under without doing any farther damage.

We are informed that the Corporation of Newcastle have come to a resolution, to appoint a certain number of Fire-men, to be ready on all occasions to aid and assist in extinguishing any fires that may for the future happen in that town.

Friday, November 16.

LONDON.

IT is said that a Gentleman has offered a scheme to the Committee for the bridge at Blackfryars, by which they may supply themselves with stones for the whole undertaking at a guinea per ton, ready finished for laying. This scheme, if adopted, will lessen the expences no less than 30,000l.

The bounties and rewards to seamen and able-bodied landmen voluntarily entering on board his Majesty's navy, are ordered to be continued till the 31st of December next.

Tuesday 2900 quarters of wheat, and 880 quarters of wheat meal were exported for the Streights and Portugal.

The brave Capt. Tyrrell (who is now at Bath for the recovery of his health) is in a fair way doing well, and of being soon able to resume the command of his Majesty's ship the Foudroyant.

Wednesday Sir Richard Lloyd, Knight, lately appointed a Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, was called to the degree of a Serjeant at Law in the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster Hall, and the same night was sworn before the Lord Keeper, Baron of the Exchequer.

The two following schemes are talked of for raising 7,000,000 for the service of the ensuing year. First, the whole sum by way of lottery, the tickets 100l. each, and the blanks to be turned into annuities of 11 5l. at 3 and a half per cent. per ann. for the lives of those who remain possessed of them. By the second, every subscriber to have 4 per cent. for his money for 20 years certain, and to be allowed, gratis, a lottery ticket of 5l. for every 100l. he subscribes.

Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, the Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when Number 6,186, being the first drawn ticket, was intitled to the sum of five hundred pounds. The ticket was drawn a blank. And the following Numbers were drawn prizes, No. 33,787, one thousand pounds; No. 5,914, 64,679, five hundred each; and No. 30,386, 60,766, 38,337, 61,662, and 22,595, one hundred pounds each.

Wednesday, No. 10,728, was drawn a prize of two thousand pounds; No. 64,342, one thousand pounds; No. 47,078, 10,938, 37484, 62,599, 51,620, and 53,543, one hundred pounds each.

Yesterday No. 14624 was drawn a prize of one thousand pounds; No. 45773, five hundred pounds; and No. 36994, one hundred pounds.

On Saturday last, the Right Hon. John Bateman, Esq; Lord Viscount Bateman, and Baron of Culmore, in the kingdom of Ireland, was elected Chief Steward for the Borough of Leominster, in the county of Hereford, in the room of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knt. of the Bath, deceased.

Promotions in the Army.

Sir Robert Rich's *regiment of Dragoons.*
James Hugonin, Esq; Captain.
John Hamilton, Esq; Captain Lieutenant.
Francis Jenison, Gent. Lieutenant.
Bryan Roper, Gent. Cornet.

Sir John Cope's *regiment of Dragoons.*
Francis Litchfield, Gent. Cornet.

Colonel Burgoyne's *regiment of Light Dragoons.*
William Harcourt, Esq; Captain.
John Vaughan, Esq; Major.
Charles Maitland, and —— Addington, Gents. Lieutenants.
Robert Wish, Gent. Quarter-master.

Earl of Loudon's *regiment of Foot.*
—— Corbet, Gent. Ensign.

Lord Robert Manners's *regiment of Foot.*
Henry West, Gent. Ensign.

61st regiment of Foot.
John Aclom, Esq; Captain Lieutenant.
John Kier, Gent. Lieutenant.
Alexander Innes and Charles Warmol, Gents. Ensigns.
Robert Pollock, Gent. Adjutant.

Colonel Townshend's *regiment of Foot.*
Bernard Rice, Esq; Captain.
George Brown, and William Ellison, Gents. Lieutenants.
—— Townshend, William Southouse, and Archibald Campbell, Gents. Ensigns.

Colonel Colvill's *regiment of Foot.*
George Storie, Gent. Ensign.

Colonel Crauford's *Royal Volunteers.*
The Rev. Mr. Robert Thorpe, Chaplain.

Captain Coote's *independent company of Invalids.*
Jos. Heneage, Gent. Ensign.

Major General Cornwallis's *regiment of Foot.*
—— Kelly, Gent. Ensign.

Major General Sir James Ross's *regiment of oot.*
Robert Murray, Gent. Ensign.

Walshe's *regiment of Foot.*
Francis Tribe, Gent. Lieutenant.

Major General Grey's *regiment of Foot.*
John Bowyer, and Robert Rainey, Gents. Lieutenants.
—— Hautenville, and James Boucher, Gents. Ensigns.

61st regiment of Foot.
George Gray, Esq; Colonel.

67th Regiment of Foot.
Lord Frederick Cavendish, Colonel.
Hamlet Wade, Gent. to be Town Major at Gibraltar.

61st Regiment of Foot.
Mr. Calcraft, Agent.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Stone, first Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Archdeaconry of Kells, worth upwards of 1200l. per annum, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Smith.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Whitaker, to the Vicarage of Mendham in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Saam, to the Rectory of Little Saxham in Suffolk.

The Rev. Thomas Kerrich, to the Vicarage of Tibenham in Norfolk.

The Rev. Thomas Whitaker, B. L. to hold the rectory of Kerton, together with the rectory of Upper Malden, in the county of Essex.

The Rev. Joseph Heath, B. A. to hold the rectory of Abbot's Ardley, in Hertford.

The Rev. Thomas Dean, B. A. to the Vicarage of Priors-Haddon, Wilts.

The Rev. Richard Pritchett, A. M. to the rectory of Richard's Castle, Herefordshire.

BIRTH.

7. The Lady of Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham of a daughter, at his Lordship's house in Dover-street.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. John Lindopp, Merchant, of the town of Birmingham, to Miss Blinkhorn, of Manchester.

John Bridgworth, Esq; Merchant of this city, to Miss Sally Jones, daughter of Richard Jones, Esq; of Shrewsbury.

3. Mr. John Fullerton, a cutler, in Grace-church street, to Miss Polly Day of Cornhill.

4. John Foffit, Woollen-Draper in the Strand, to Miss Talbot, of Clapham.

9. Doctor Taylor, Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty, to Miss Mainwaring of Lincolnshire, with a fortune of 10,000.

10. Mr. Pruen, of Hartwell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Elborough, of Litchfield-street.

10. Mr. Paul Barbot, of Great St. Andrew's street, Seven-dials, Goldsmith, to Miss Elizabeth Davies, of Bow-street, Bloomsbury.

DEATHS.

Mr. Luck, Surgeon, at Kensington, after a tedious illness.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Parr, at Horsted near St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk.

Jasper Charlton, of Barnbanks, in the county of Northumberland, Gentleman.

They write from Holland, that the Hon. John de Drews, Senior Burgomaster of Groningen, died there the 27th past, aged 90 years.

Sept. 1. At his seat near Drogheda in Ireland, Sir Henry O'Neil, an antient Baronet of Great Britain. This Gentleman was lineally descended from the Prince of Ulster, when Henry the Second invaded Ireland. He is now succeeded in title by Sir Randal O'Neil, Bart. his eldest son, an Officer in his Majesty's Revenue.

William Bonner, Esq; of Kibblesworth: his estate, which is very considerable, descends to —— Hargrave, Esq; of Kibblesworth, a near relation.

2. Mr. Skinner, sen. Salesman and Grazier, at Newington Butts.

3. Sir George Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart. in the 73d year of his age.

5. John Bird, Esq; Grocer, and one of the Aldermen of the city of Worcester.

James Douglas, Esq; at Whitehall.

5. Mr. Du Hamel, Watchmaker and Jeweller, at his house in Gerrard-street.

6. Mr. James Duntze, Merchant, at his father's house at Exeter. He was to have been married soon to Miss Wreyford, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wreyford, a Dissenting Minister of Ashburton, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Tho. Baskerville, Esq; after a most painful illness, at the King's Bench Prison. It is remarkable, that he was the same day to have been carried by Habeas up to the Court of King's Bench, at the petition of some of his Creditors.

6. Mr. William Fraser, Tobacconist, in the Strand, in the 64th year of his age.

Mrs. Colins, wife of Charles Colins, Esq; Major of his Majesty's Tower of London.

7. Mr. William Darwent, late a Mercer in Ludgate-street.

Lady Willys, at Fen Dinton in Cambridgeshire.

7. Mr. William Hocker, Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and a Member of the Antiquarian Society, in the 69th year of his age.

John Hunt, Esq; who was High-Sheriff for the county of Warwick in the year 1746.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 5d
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houshold, 3¾d

BANKRUPTS.

Nathan Huddard, of St. Martin le Grand, London, Distiller.
Richard Cobb Collett, of St. Andrew Holborn, London, Scrivener.
Thomas Dawson, late of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, Merchant.
Thomas Marshall and John Winterbottam, of Nottingham, Hosiers.
James Pincott, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, Innholder.
Theophilus Bent, of Warrington, Lancashire, Corn Factor.
Edward Batchelor, of Tellisford, Somersetshire, Dealer in Sheep.
Marcus Levy the younger, of London, Merchant.
Robert Kay, of Manchester, Lancashire, Dealer and Chapman.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *Royal Exchange, Nov.* 13, 1759.

By giving the following a place in your Paper, you will oblige your's, and the Publick's well-wisher, &c. R.

IF every officer of the night, belonging to every ward or parish, was intrusted with two fire cock keys, and a key of the place where the engine is kept, the loss of much time spent in running after the persons that have them in their care, would be prevented. It may be objected, that possibly the engine may be spoilt; but I presume that by the time the engine and buckets are brought out, and the engine filled with water, the person may have got dress'd and ready to work it. This, or some such method (which I leave to some abler person to treat of, for I think it an immediate concern to the Public in general) would be an immediate means to prevent much danger, of which delay is the only occasion.

P. S. Every person who rents a shop, whose dwelling house is situated at a distance from it, in case of any accident whatever, should leave a punctual direction to each of his habitations, at the watch-house of the respective ward or parish in which his shop is situated, that immediate notice might be given him on any alarm.

From the MONITOR, *November* 10.

THE motives of the French for entering into the present War were grounded upon the principles of ambition and jealousy; a desire to humble a neighbouring Prince, and to extend their own conquests. Their success by such means on former occasions insured their conquest, and encouraged them to break the bonds of Peace in America.

All Europe stood amazed, while Britain alone seemed to be insensible of the French armaments to extend their conquests, at her expence, in the new world. While their troops and Savage Allies attacked our colonies by land, the River St. Lawrence was strongly guarded by a powerful fleet, to secure their communication with Europe, and to enable the Canadians to make an absolute conquest of those vast regions.

To divert our attention from this chief point, conferences were kept up about settling the limits of our just claims on that Continent. But when nothing could be invented to palliate their hostilities, they had recourse to the state policy of invasion, and to draw us into a continental war.

The war thus planned was carried on by them with the utmost vigour, and without any bounds to its expence. But when they least expected to be interrupted in their navigation, our navy was so disposed, as to block up their ports, and to cut off their convoys. We have taken not only their merchantmen, and their ships of war, but their settlements, their islands, and all their fortified places are conquered by the wisdom and valour of the British councils and arms.

Their attempts to involve us in a continental war have also miscarried. Their utmost efforts have only served to drain their Exchequer. We have taken such part in the German quarrel, as to second our main design and national interest: and drawn them so far into it, as to defeat all their other means to annoy us.

The Monarch of France could not rest in the Peace we subscribed with him at Aix la Chapelle. He sought to drive us out of America, but has lost all his strong places, and the remnant of his subjects in those regions are obliged to seek shelter and refuge in deserts and woods. He had formed a plan to engross all the trade and navigation from the four quarters of the world: but his arms have failed him in Asia, his commerce is lost in Africa, and his lucrative trade from the West-Indies is ruined. He threatned Britain with an Invasion; but our fleets have disabled his navy; they insult his coasts and block up his ports; and he has tried every method to exhaust our finances, to divide our force and to ruin the national credit. But all his measures have only served to consume his own treasure in useless efforts; to weaken his own strength and to disgrace himself by a public confession of his incapacity to answer the just demands made upon him for subsidies, loans, interest, and contracts.

Such, O Britons! are the happy effects of a wise and just administration. Nothing remains to compleat our felicity, but to persevere in those measures which have driven our enemies into the Pit: to keep them down, and not to let them out of the net, so long as they retain any strength or inclination to do mischief.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Christened		Buried	
Males	121	Males	176
Females . . .	126	Females . . .	203
In all	247	In all	379

Increased in the burials this week 12.

Diseases.

Aged 25. Asthma 2. Childbed 1. Consumption 77. Convulsions 94. Dropsy 3. Fever 33. Flux 1. French Pox 2. Grief 1. Gripes 2. Hooping Cough 8. Jaundies 1. Inflammation 1. Leprosy 1. Lunatick 2. Measles 2. Mortification 2. Rickets 1. Small-pox 70. Stilborn 12. Suddenly 1. Teeth 20. Thrush 1. Tissick 2.

Casualties.

Drowned 3. Killed by Accident 1. Fractured 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock 113¼.	Dit. India Ann. 82⅛.
India ditto,	3 ½ Bank An. 1756, —
S. S. Stock,	3 ½ per cent. ditto 1758,
Old S. S. Ann. 84⅛ a ⅜.	92 ½ a ⅝.
Ditto New Ann. 85 a 84½.	Bank Circulat. 61 7s 6d pr.
Ditto 1751, 84 ½.	India Bonds, 15 a 2s. dis.
Red. Bank 3 per cent. 83⅞	Navy and Victualling Bills
Dit. consol. 84⅛ a ⅞.	4⅞ a 5 per cent. dis.
Dit. 1726, —	Lottery Tickets, 15l.
Dtt. 1759, 83 ⅞ a ½.	Script. 1759, 85.

The Desire of PHILOSOPHICUS.

FROM all the busy scenes of Life,
The noise of War! and Nation's strife,
The empty sounds of rising Fame,
And Hero's, bleeding for a Name,
Grant me, O Pow'r Supreme, a place,
Where all these jarring tumults cease,
Where Mars with his impetuous brood,
Shall never on my peace intrude:
May I enjoy some still retreat,
Nor ask their Fame! nor share their Fate;
Have just enough, to bear me o'er
The Stage of Life, nor Rich nor Poor;
But blest amidst some rural scenes,
Of purling brooks, and flow'ry greens,
Enraptur'd rove,---and there enjoy,
What Man can't give, nor Man destroy,
Only from Heav'n the boon we find,
I mean, Serenity of Mind.

This Day was published, Price 6d.

A New EDITION *corrected and improved, of*

AN Historical Description of the TOWER of LONDON and its CURIOSITIES.

Giving an Account

1. Of its Foundation, gradual Encrease and present State.
2. Of its Government, Customs, and Privileges.
3. Of its Antiquities, Records, and Curiosities.
4. Of the Lions and other Wild Beasts kept there; their Nature and Properties.
5. Of the Spoils of the *Spanish Armada*; with the History of the *Spanish* Invasion in 1588.
6. Of the Small Armory; of which at one View may be seen Arms for 80,000 Men.
7. Of the Royal Train of Artillery; comprehending the various Engines of Destruction used in War.
8. Of the Horse Armory, with curious Anecdotes relating to the Kings that sit there on Horseback in full Armour, from *Wm the Conqueror*, to the late K. *George*.
9. Of the Jewel Office, and the Regalia, used at the Coronation of our Kings; and the Story of Col. *Blood's* attempting to steal away the Crown.
10. Of the Mint, and the Manner of Stamping Money.

Written chiefly to direct the Attention of Spectators to what is most curious in this Repository; and to enable them afterwards to relate what they have seen.

Printed for *J. Newbery*, at the *Bible and Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.

Of whom may be had, *Price One Shilling*,

An Historical Description of *Westminster-Abbey*, its Monuments and Curiosities: Designed as a Guide to Strangers in viewing that venerable Pile, and to point out to them the most valuable Remains of Antiquity, as well as the Beauties of modern Statuaries contained therein, being the only perfect Account yet published.

Also, *Price Six pence*,

An Historical Description of *St. Paul's Cathedral*. To which are added, An Account of the *Monument*, some Conjectures concerning *London Stone*, and other *Roman* Relicks, and a Review of the ancient Walls and Gates about the City.

N.B. The above Three Pamphlets may be had neatly bound in Calf, Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peafe	Rye
London,	22s to 28s	12s to 16s	11s to 13s 6d	17s to 21s	20s to 22s 6d	14s to 15s
Oxford,	7l to 8l 10s	16s to 18s 6d	12s to 13s 9d	3s to 4s bush	3s 6d to 4s	
Abingdon,	6l 17s 6d to 8l load	15s to 19s 6d	12s to 14s 6d	3s to 4s 4d	3s 6d to 4s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Basingstoke,	7l 10s to 8l 5s	14s to 17s	13s to 14s	20s to 23s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	6l 10s to 8l 10s	16s 6d to 18s	12s 6d to 14s	19s to 20s	22s to 24s	
Reading,	7l 5s to 8l 7s	16s to 19s 6d	14s to 16s 6d	21s to 24s	20s to 23s	
Warminster,	34s to 48s quar.	14s to 16s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	30s to 40s	16s to 18s 6d	14s to 15s 6d	23s to 30s	22s to 26s	
Glocester,	3s 8d to 4s 6d bush	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s to 2s 1d	2s 4d to 2s 9d		
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 3s 10d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	1s 4d to 1s 7d	2s 9d to 3s	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

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